

**Amendments to the Specification**

Please replace paragraph [0051] with the following amended paragraph:

Any suitable inactive resin materials can be used as a binder in the charge generation layer. For example, binders described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,121,006, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety can be used. Typical organic resinous binders include thermoplastic and thermosetting resins such as polycarbonates, polyesters, polyamides, polyurethanes, polystyrenes, polyarylethers, polyarylsulfones, polybutadienes, polysulfones, polyethersulfones, polyethylenes, polypropylenes, polyimides, polymethylpentenes, polyphenylene sulfides, polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl acetate, polysiloxanes, polyacrylates, polyvinyl acetals, polyamides, polyimides, amino resins, phenylene oxide resins, terephthalic acid resins, epoxy resins, phenolic resins, polystyrene and acrylonitrile copolymers, polyvinylchloride, vinylchloride and vinyl acetate copolymers, acrylate copolymers, alkyd resins, cellulosic film formers, poly(amideimide), styrene-butadiene copolymers, ~~vinylidenechloridevinylchloride~~—vinylidenechloridevinylchloride copolymers, vinylacetate-vinylidenechloride copolymers, styrene-alkyd resins, and the like.

Please replace paragraph [0060] with the following amended paragraph:

Pyrazolines as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,315,982, 4,278,746, 3,837,851, and 6,214,514 can be used as charge transport compounds. Typical pyrazoline charge transport compounds include ~~1-[lepidyl-(2)]-3-(p-diethylaminophenyl)-5-(p-diethylaminophenyl)pyrazoline~~ 1-[lepidyl-(2)]-3-(p-diethylaminophenyl)-5-(p-diethylaminophenyl)pyrazoline, 1-[quinolyl-(2)]-3-(p-diethylaminophenyl)-5-(p-diethylaminophenyl)pyrazoline, 1-[pyridyl-(2)]-3-(p-diethylaminostyryl)-5-(p-diethylaminophenyl)pyrazoline, 1-[6-methoxypyridyl-(2)]-3-(p-diethylaminostyryl)-5-(p-diethylaminophenyl)pyrazoline, 1-phenyl-3-[p-dimethylaminostyryl]-5-(p-dimethylaminostyryl)pyrazoline, 1-phenyl-3-[p-diethylaminostyryl]-5-(p-diethylaminostyryl)pyrazoline, and the like.

Please replace paragraph [0061] with the following amended paragraph:

Diamines as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,306,008, 4,304,829, 4,233,384, 4,115,116, 4,299,897, 4,265,990, 4,081,274 and 6,214,514 can be used as charge transport compounds. Typical diamine transport compounds include N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(alkylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine wherein the alkyl is linear such as for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, n-butyl and the like, ~~N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine~~ N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(4-methylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(2-methylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-ethylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(4-ethylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(4-n-butylphenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-chlorophenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(phenylmethyl)-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-[2,2'-dimethyl-1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N,N',N'-tetra(4-methylphenyl)-[2,2'-dimethyl-1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(4-methylphenyl)-[2,2'-dimethyl-1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(2-methylphenyl)-[2,2'-dimethyl-1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-[2,2'-dimethyl-1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-pyrenyl-1,6-diamine, and the like.

Please replace paragraph [0065] with the following amended paragraph:

Hydrazone described, for example in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,150,987 and 6,124,514 can be used as charge transport compounds and include, for example, p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde-(diphenylhydrazone), o-ethoxy-p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde-(diphenylhydrazone), o-methyl-p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde-(diphenylhydrazone), o-methyl-p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde-(diphenylhydrazone), p-dipropylaminobenzaldehyde-(diphenylhydrazone), p-diethylaminobenzaldehyde-(benzylphenylhydrazone), p-dibutylaminobenzaldehyde-(diphenylhydrazone), p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde-(diphenylhydrazone) and the like. Other hydrazone transport molecules include compounds such as 1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde 1-methyl-1-phenylhydrazone, 1-naphthalenecarbaldehyde 1,1-phenylhydrazone, 4-methoxynaphthlene-1-carbaldehyde 1-methyl-1-phenylhydrazone. Other ~~hydrazone~~ hydrazone transport molecules described, for example in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,385,106, 4,338,388, 4,387,147, 4,399,208, 4,399,207 can also be used.

Please replace paragraph [0084] with the following amended paragraph:

This imaging member web was simultaneously overcoated with a charge transport layer (20) and a ground strip layer (21) using extrusion co-coating process. This charge generation layer was overcoated with a charge transport layer, with the bottom layer (20b) in contact with the charge generation layer.. The bottom layer of the charge transport layer was prepared by introducing into an amber glass bottle in a weight ratio of 1:1 N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine and Makrolon 5705®, a polycarbonate resin having a molecular weight of from about 50,000 to 100,000 commercially available from Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G. The resulting mixture was dissolved in methylene chloride to form a solution containing 15 percent by weight solids. This solution was applied on the charge generation layer to form a coating of the bottom layer which upon drying had a thickness of 14.5 microns. During this coating process the humidity was equal to or less than 15 percent.

Please replace paragraph [0086] with the following amended paragraph:

The approximately 10 mm wide strip of the adhesive layer (16) left uncoated by the charge generation layer was coated over with a ground strip layer (21) during the coating process. This ground strip layer, after drying along with the coated top and bottom layers of the charge transport layer at ~~1350°C~~ 135°C in the forced air oven for minutes, had a dried thickness of about 19 micrometers. This ground strip layer is electrically grounded, by conventional means such as a carbon brush contact means during conventional xerographic imaging process.

Please replace paragraph [0087] with the following amended paragraph:

A back coating layer (8) was prepared by combining 8.82 grams of polycarbonate resin (Makrolon 5705®, available from Bayer AG), 0.72 gram of polyester resin (Vitel PE-200®, available from Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company) and 90.1 grams of methylene chloride in a glass container to form a coating solution containing 8.9 percent solids. The container was covered tightly and placed on a roll mill for about 24 hours until the polycarbonate and polyester were dissolved in the methylene chloride to form the back coating solution. The back coating solution was applied to the back side of the substrate, again by extrusion coating process, and dried at ~~1350°C~~ 135°C for about 5 minutes in the forced air oven to produce a dried film thickness of about 17 micrometers. The resulting imaging member had a structure similar to the one shown in Figure 1.

Please replace paragraph [0088] with the following amended paragraph:

An imaging member was prepared as in Example 1 except each of the top and bottom layers of the charge transport layer contained 6.8% Irganox 1010® by weight of the dry solids. The weight ratio of 1:1 N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine and Makrolon 5705® remained the same.

Please replace paragraph [0089] with the following amended paragraph:

An imaging member was prepared as in Example 1 except the top layer of the charge transport layer contained 6.8% Irganox I-1010® by weight of the dry solids. The weight ratio of 1:1 N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-bis(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine and Makrolon 5705® remained the same.